

QA-179

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel (preferred)

and/or common St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number Church Street at Maple Avenue n/a not for publication

city, town Sudlersville n/a vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland code 24 county Queen Anne's code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Vestry of St. Luke's Parish, c/o The Rev. William Chilton

street & number P. O. Box 11

city, town Church Hill n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21623

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Centreville state Maryland 21617

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date January 1979

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

QA-179

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources**Contributing**

1
0
0
0
1

Noncontributing

0 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects
0 Total

Number of previously listed
National Register properties
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions
and uses: religious

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

St. Andrew's Chapel is a small frame church constructed in 1878 located in the village of Sudlersville in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The chapel is an outstanding and well-preserved example of the board and batten Gothic rural parish church advocated by Richard Upjohn in his book Rural Architecture (1852). The building is oriented on a north-south axis, and is divided into two principal parts: a large rectangular sanctuary 3 bays long and 2 bays wide with a steeply pitched gable roof, and a slightly smaller but similarly proportioned chancel, two bays long and one bay wide, which projects from the south gable of the sanctuary. A small entrance vestibule with a wide Gothic-arched double doorway is located at the north end of the west facade, with its steep gable roof at right angles to the building. Stained glass lancet windows define the longitudinal bays of the sanctuary and chancel; the north gable of the sanctuary has a pair of stained glass lancet windows on the first floor, and a circular stained glass rose window in the upper gable. The south gable of the chancel features a triple stained glass window with Gothic tracery. The building is clad in board and batten siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation; the roof is covered with wood shingles. A small open bell cote is located at the peak of the north gable. The interior retains all its original architectural features and furnishings, and is dominated by a soaring exposed truss roof with angled cross bracing at the apex. Chamfered vertical posts divide the plastered interior walls into bays. Gothic pews are arranged on either side of a center aisle, and a pair of lecterns flank the chancel arch. The chancel holds the choir pews and organ; the altar rests below the triple window in the south gable, behind the communion rail with delicate turned balusters and arched spandrels supporting a simple railing. A frame parish hall was added in 1953, extending from the south end of the east facade; this addition reflects a sensitivity to the scale and materials of the original building.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

QA-179

For HCRS use only

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St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
Continuation sheet Queen Anne's County, Maryland Item number

7

Page

1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

St. Andrew's Chapel is a small frame church, constructed in 1878 on the southeast corner of Church Street and Maple Avenue in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The building is oriented on a north-south axis, with a frame parish hall added in 1953, adjoining the south end of the east facade.

The church is an outstanding and well-preserved example of the board and batten Gothic parish church advocated by Richard Upjohn in his book Rural Architecture (New York, 1852), and bears a striking resemblance to St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1851) in Hillsboro, Caroline County, about 25 miles to the south.

The church structure is divided into two principal parts, a large rectangular sanctuary with a steeply pitched gable roof, and a slightly smaller but similarly proportioned chancel that projects from the south gable of the sanctuary. A small entrance vestibule is located at the north end of the west facade.

The north portion of the church (the sanctuary) is three bays long and two bays wide. The small vestibule covers the north bay of the west facade, and features a steeply pitched gable roof at right angles to the building, a wide double doorway with a Gothic arched opening and elaborate Gothic doors, and small lancet windows on each side wall. Taller lancet windows with stained glass are located in the center and south bay on this facade, and in all three bays on the east facade. The north gable, facing Maple Avenue, has a pair of stained glass lancet windows on the first floor, and a circular stained glass rose window in the upper gable.

The east and west facades of the south section (the chancel), are set back approximately three feet from the facade walls of the sanctuary. The floor of the chancel is raised several feet above the sanctuary, so the windows are set higher in the walls. There are two lancet windows in the west facade, and a triple window with Gothic tracery in the center of the south gable.

The frame parish hall covers the majority of the east facade of the chancel.

The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, with a bulkhead cellar entrance located to the right of the entrance vestibule on the west facade and a brick furnace flue rising near the center of the east facade. The exterior siding consists of vertical board-and-batten, with a wide horizontal board applied along the lower edge to serve as a visual watertable. This board projects one inch from the siding, so that the vertical battens stop against the beveled top edge. This is typical treatment for 19th century board-and-batten siding and can be observed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Station located nearby.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel
Continuation sheet Queen Anne's County, Maryland Item number

7

Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The roof is shingle, and is surmounted by a small open bell cote located at the north end of the sanctuary. The bell cote has a pyramidal shingle roof with chamfered corner posts and arched openings. The bell remains in place and is clearly visible. The eaves are left exposed on both the facades and the gables. The gable eaves overhang approximately 12 inches and are finished with a molded barge board.

The interior is a strong expression of Gothic romanticism realized in wood. Both the sanctuary and the chancel are dominated by a soaring exposed truss roof with angled cross bracing in the apex. The side walls are divided into bays by exposed chamfered posts that contrast with the plain walls. Brackets run from these posts to the rafters, and tend to draw the eye up to the roof. The ceiling consists of beaded boards laid lengthwise across the rafters.

In contrast to the roof, the remainder of the interior is quite simple. The window openings are beveled and plastered without trim. The pews are arranged on either side of a center aisle, and are evidently original, as they clearly reflect the same Gothic motifs. At the front of the sanctuary, the arched opening into the chancel is flanked by a pair of lecterns. One of these consists of an elaborately carved eagle on a stand, with its wings spread to support a large bible. The other is a more typical Victorian design.

The chancel is executed in similar fashion to the sanctuary, with exposed wall posts and soaring truss ceiling. The altar is located on a raised platform at the center of the south gable directly in front of the triple stained glass window described earlier. The communion rail is particularly handsome, with delicate turned balusters and arched spandrels supporting a simple railing. Both the choir and the organ are located in the chancel, with the choir pews facing the center on either side of the aisle, and the organ set into an alcove on the east wall.

8. Significance

QA-179

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1878 Builder ~~XXXXXX~~ Abraham J. Gadd, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C

Applicable Exceptions: A

Level of Significance for Evaluation: State

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is significant for its architecture, as a remarkably well preserved example of a small, rural Gothic chapel taken from the designs of Richard Upjohn, a prominent mid-19th century architect. Upjohn published a series of designs for rural churches, parsonages, and schools which were copied or adapted by many small parishes nationwide. This church is often compared with St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1851; National Register) in Hillsboro, Caroline County, and is generally associated with approximately half-a-dozen other churches across the state of Maryland which owe their basic design to Upjohn. Most striking of these is St. Michael's Chapel (1854; National Register) in Reisterstown, Baltimore County. Although St. Michael's is slightly longer than St. Andrew's - the result of a 1928 remodeling which lengthened the chancel of St. Michael's from two bays to three - the two buildings are otherwise quite similar inside and out. The interior of St. Andrew's is perfectly preserved, and retains all of the original furnishings. The building possesses a high degree of integrity; the only significant alteration was made in 1953, when a parish hall was constructed to the east of the church adjoining the chancel. This was done with a sensitive eye to the scale and materials of the church and does not interfere with the original building.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

St. Andrew's Chapel was first established in 1729 as a chapel-of-ease for St. Luke's Episcopal Church in what is now the town of Church Hill. This was done to reduce the distance that parishioners in the northwestern part of the county had to travel to attend services. A levy of 10 pounds of tobacco per head was levied on the parishioners and 45,000 pounds of tobacco was raised. In August, 1729, the vestry contracted with George Hollyday and William Ellis to build a frame chapel at "Widow Abraham's old field," approximately one-half mile east of present Sudlersville. The building was completed June 2, 1730, at a cost of 21,000 pounds of tobacco, and was officially named St. Andrew's by the vestry.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

QA-179

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel
Queen Anne's County, Maryland Item number

8 and 9 Page 3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

This was evidently a relatively simple church compared to St. Luke's, which was under construction in 1730 at a cost of 140,000 pounds of tobacco. (St. Luke's Episcopal Church is listed in the National Register.) In 1769 the General Assembly passed legislation to allow construction of a new chapel-of-ease and on June 16, 1770, the vestry signed a contract with Caleb Ricketts to build a new chapel to replace the old wooden structure known as St. Andrew's. It was to be of brick construction, 45 x 57 feet, built at a cost of £12,000. The interior was to be 16 feet high, but in 1771 the vestry inspected the nearly completed walls and agreed to pay Ricketts an additional £125 to build the walls up an additional two feet. This was done and in December 1772 the vestry met to close the account with Ricketts, presumably indicating the new chapel was complete.

The timing of this auspicious undertaking seems ill-chosen in retrospect, as the Anglican Church was severely affected by the Revolutionary War, and the ensuing 50 to 70 years were an extremely difficult time for parishes throughout the area. Both the new chapel of St. Andrew's and old St. Luke's were troubled with declining membership, and both churches fell into disrepair. In 1828 the Reverend Matthias Harris, then acting as rector, reported that St. Luke's was in tolerable repair, but St. Andrew's was "in a deplorable condition." In 1841 the vestry of St. Luke's was revived, and plans were made to rehabilitate the church. St. Andrew's was felt to be beyond repair, and the vestry ordered the chapel be dismantled, and all materials that could not be reused to repair St. Luke's should be sold for whatever they would bring. A new chapel at Sudlersville was not constructed until 1878, when the present church was constructed on land within the town limits of Sudlersville. The chapel was consecrated in 1880.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Emory, Frederick. Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Baltimore, 1950.
Phillips, Paul W. Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County. Privately printed, no date.
Preston, Dickson J., and James T. Wollon, Jr. St. Luke's Parish. 1978.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

QA-179

See Continuation Sheet No. 3.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 2 acresQuadrangle name Sudlersville, Maryland-DelawareQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 1 8	4 2 1 5	8 1 6 1 0	4 1 3	3 1 7	4 1 4 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

B						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

C						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

D						
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E						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

F						
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G						
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H						
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries are depicted on the attached plat; the nominated property comprises the single town lot upon which the resource stands.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
n/a			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Survey Coordinatororganization Maryland Historical Trustdate 1/5/79; revised 5/84street & number 21 State Circletelephone (301) 269-2438city or town Annapolisstate Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

7-27-84title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NHPIS use only

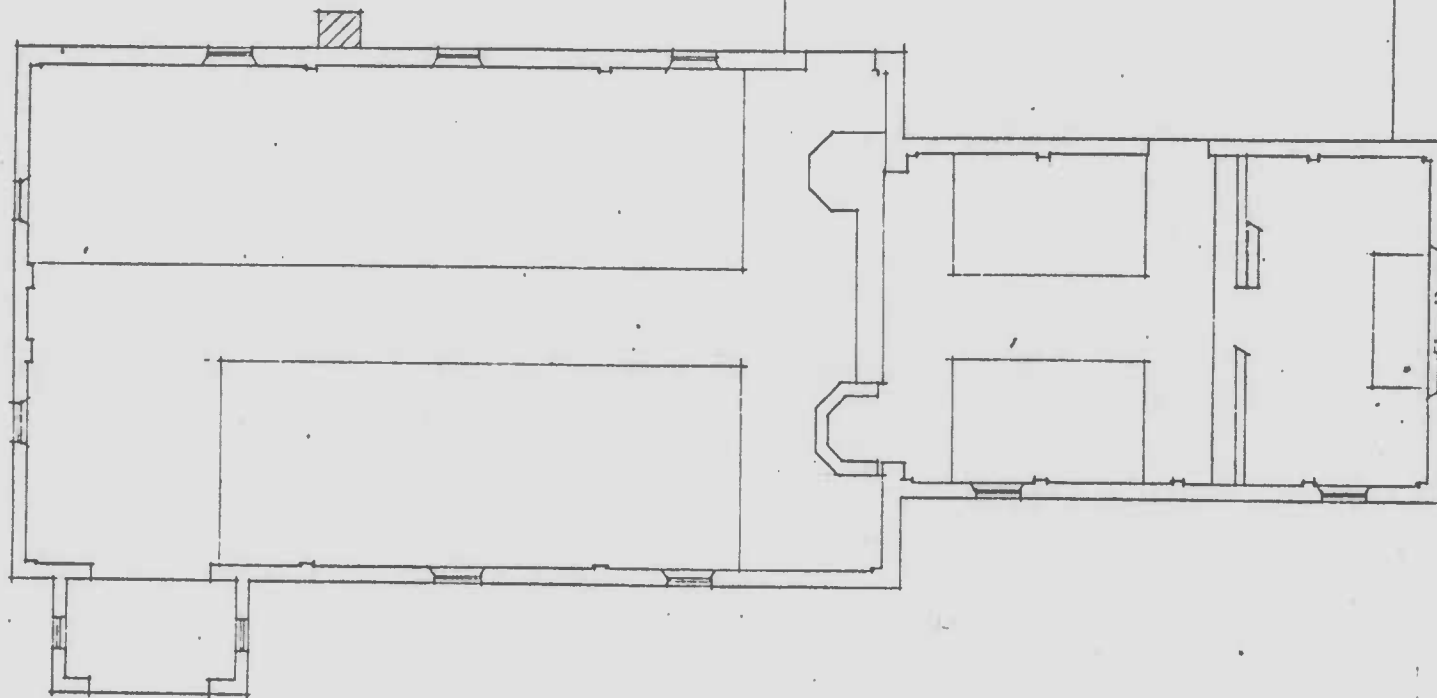
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Number on the National Register

State

Order of Registration

20th C. PARISH HALL



0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



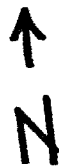
ORLANDO RIDOUT, V

QA-179

ST. ANDREWS CHAPEL
SUDLERSVILLE, MARYLAND

JANUARY 10, 1960.

QA-179



SUDLERSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL

TOWN LIMITS

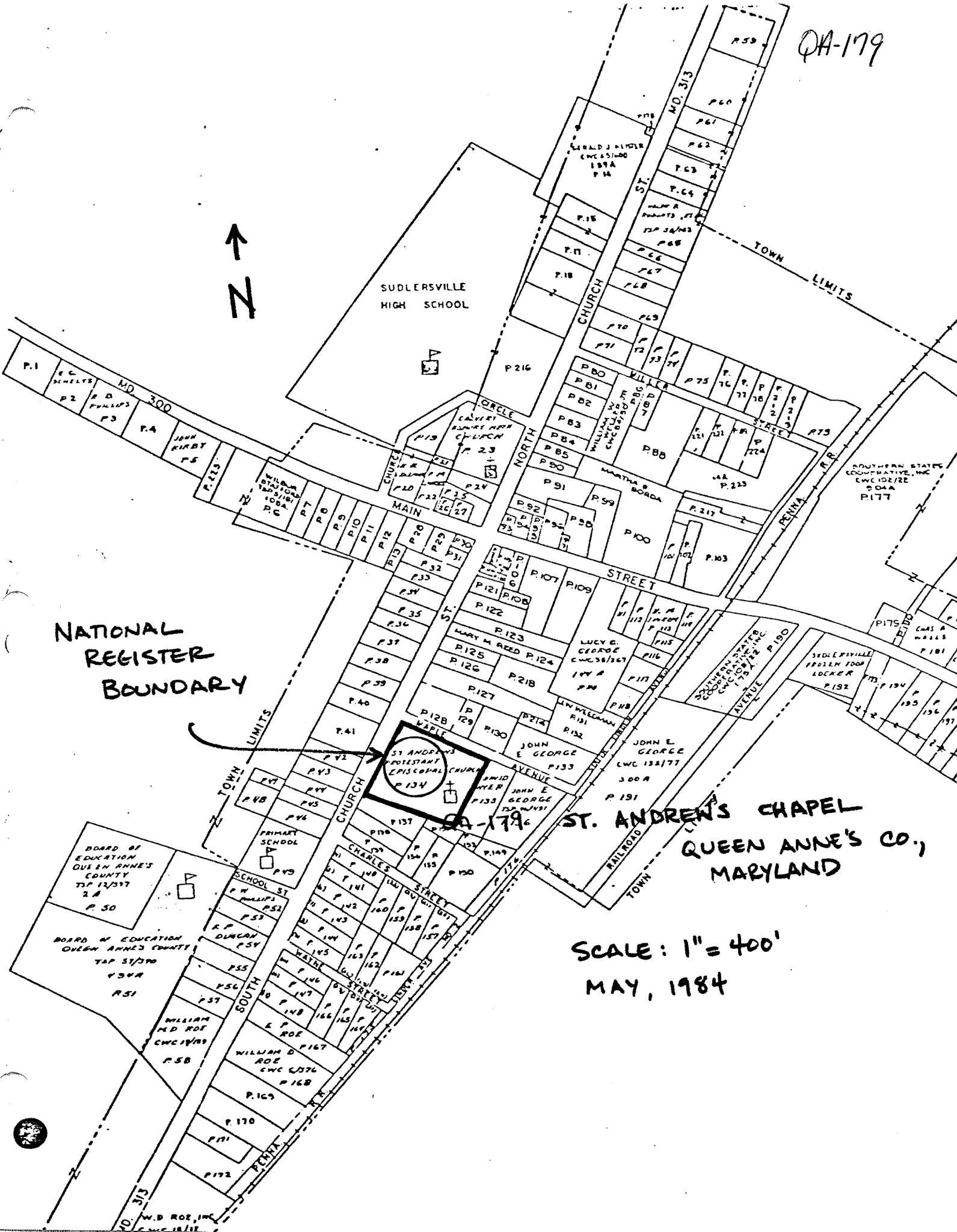
NATIONAL
REGISTER
BOUNDARY

TOWN LIMITS

ST. ANDREW'S
PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
P. 134

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL
QUEEN ANNE'S CO.,
MARYLAND

SCALE: 1" = 400'
MAY, 1984



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAGI #1801794608

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side of Church Street

CITY, TOWN

Sudlersville

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Vestry of St. Luke's Parish

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Church Hill

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21623**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

QA-179

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Andrew's Chapel is a small frame church on the southeast corner of Church Street and Maple Avenue in Sudlersville. The building is oriented on a north-south axis, with a large frame parish hall extending from the south end of the east facade.

The church is an outstanding example of the board and batten Gothic advocated by Richard Upjohn in his book Rural Architecture (New York, 1852), and bears a striking resemblance to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Hillsboro, Caroline County.

The church structure is divided into two principal parts, a large rectangular sanctuary with a steeply pitched gable roof, and a slightly smaller but similarly proportioned chancel that projects from the south gable of the sanctuary. A small entrance vestibule is located at the north end of the west facade.

The north portion of the church (the sanctuary) is three bays long and two bays wide. The small vestibule covers the north bay of the west facade, and features a steeply pitched gable roof at right angles to the building, a wide double doorway

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

with a Gothic arched opening and elaborate Gothic doors, and small lancet windows on each side wall. Taller lancet windows with stained glass are located in the center and south bay on this facade, and in all three bays on the east facade. The north gable, facing Maple Avenue, has a pair of stained glass lancet windows on the first floor, and a circular stained glass rose window in the upper gable.

The east and west facades of the south section (the chancel), are set back approximately three feet from the facade walls of the sanctuary. The floor of the chancel is raised several feet above the sanctuary, so the windows are set higher in the walls. There are two lancet windows in the west facade, and a triple window with Gothic tracery in the center of the south gable.

The frame parish hall covers the majority of the east facade of the chancel.

The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, with a bulkhead cellar entrance located to the right of the entrance vestibule on the west facade and a brick furnace flue rising near the center of the east facade. The exterior siding consists of vertical board-and-batten, with a wide horizontal

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

board applied along the lower edge to serve as a visual watertable. This board projects one inch from the siding, so that the vertical battens stop against the beveled top edge. This is a typical treatment for 19th century board-and-batten siding and can also be observed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Station located nearby.

The roof is shingle, and is surmounted by a small open bell cote located at the north end of the sanctuary. The bell cote has a pyramidal shingle roof with chamfered corner posts and arched openings. The bell remains in place and is clearly visible. The eaves are left exposed on both the facades and the gables. The gable eaves overhang approximately 12 inches and are finished with a molded barge board.

The interior is a strong expression of Gothic romanticism expressed in wood. Both the sanctuary and the chancel are dominated by a soaring exposed truss roof with angled cross bracing in the apex. The side walls are divided into bays by exposed chamfered posts that contrast with the plain white plaster walls. Brackets run from these posts to the rafters, and tend to draw the eye up to the roof. The ceiling

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

consists of beaded boards laid lengthwise across the rafters.

In contrast to the roof, the remainder of the interior is quite simple. The window openings are beveled and plastered, without trim. The pews are arranged on either side of a center aisle, and are evidently original, as they clearly reflect the same Gothic motifs. At the front of the sanctuary, the arched opening into the chancel is flanked by a pair of lecturns. One of these consists of an elaborately carved eagle on a stand, with its wings spread to support a large bible. The other is a more typical Victorian design.

The chancel is executed in similar fashion to the sanctuary, with exposed wall posts and soaring truss ceiling. The altar is located on a raised platform at the center of the south gable directly in front of the triple stained glass window described earlier. The communion rail is particularly handsome, with delicate turned balusters and arched spandrels supporting a simple railing. Both the choir and the organ are located in the chancel, with the choir pews facing the center on either side of the aisle, and the organ set into an alcove on the east wall.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1878

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Abraham J. Gadd

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was built in 1878 and consecrated in 1880. It is a remarkably well-preserved example of a small, rural Gothic chapel taken from the designs of Richard Upjohn, a prominent mid-19th century architect. Upjohn published a series of designs for rural churches, parsonages, and schools which were copied or adapted by many small parishes nationwide. This church is often compared with St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Hillsboro (1851) and is generally associated with at least half-a-dozen other churches across the state which owe their basic design to Upjohn. Most striking of these is St. Michael's Chapel at the Hannah More Academy in Reisterstown. Although St. Michael's is slightly longer than St. Andrew's, the two buildings are virtually identical both inside and out.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The interior of St. Andrew's is perfectly preserved, and retains all of the original furnishings. The only significant alteration to the building was made in 1953, when a parish hall was constructed to the east of the church adjoining the chancel. This was done with a sensitive eye to the scale and materials of the church and does not interfere with the original building.

St. Andrew's Chapel was first established in 1729 as a chapel-of-ease for St. Luke's Episcopal Church in what is now Church Hill (See QA-51). This was done to reduce the distance that parishioners in the north-eastern part of the county had to travel to attend services. A levy of 10 pounds of tobacco per head was levied on the parishioners and 45,000 pounds of tobacco was raised. In August of 1729 the vestry contracted with George Hollyday and William Ellis to build a frame chapel at "Widow Abraham's old field" located approximately one-half mile east of what is now Sudlersville. The building was completed June 2, 1730, at a cost of 21,000 pounds of tobacco. Previously referred to as "The Chapel in the Forrest", upon completion it was officially named St. Andrew's Chapel by the vestry. On June 15, 1733, the pews were allotted.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This was evidently a relatively simple church compared to St. Luke's, which was also under construction in 1730 at a cost of 140,000 pounds of tobacco. In 1769 the General Assembly passed legislation to allow construction of a new chapel-of-ease and on June 16, 1770, the vestry signed a contract with Caleb Ricketts to build a new chapel to replace the old wooden structure known as St. Andrew's. It was to be of brick construction, 45 x 57 feet, built at a cost of £12,000. The interior was to be 16 feet high, but in 1771 the vestry inspected the nearly completed walls and agreed to pay Ricketts an additional £125 to build the walls up an additional two feet. This was done and in December 1772 the vestry met to close the account with Ricketts, presumably indicating the new chapel was complete.

The timing of this auspicious undertaking seems ill-chosen in retrospect, as the Anglican Church was severely affected by the Revolutionary War, and the ensuing 50 to 70 years were an extremely difficult time for parishes throughout the area. Both the new chapel of St. Andrew's and old St. Luke's were troubled with declining membership, and both churches fell

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

into disrepair. In 1828 the Reverend Matthias Harris, then acting as rector, reported that St. Luke's was in tolerable repair, but St. Andrew's was "in a deplorable condition". In 1841 the vestry of St. Luke's was revived, and plans were made to rehabilitate the church. St. Andrew's was felt to be beyond repair, and the vestry ordered that the chapel be dismantled, and all materials that could not be reused to repair St. Luke's should be sold for whatever they would bring. A new chapel at Sudlersville was not constructed until 1878, when the present church was constructed on land within the town limits of Sudlersville.

QA179

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Emory, Frederick. Queen Anne's County, Maryland
Baltimore, 1950.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

1/5/79

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

CONTINUATION SHEET

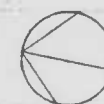
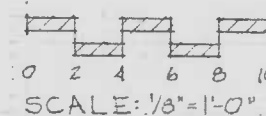
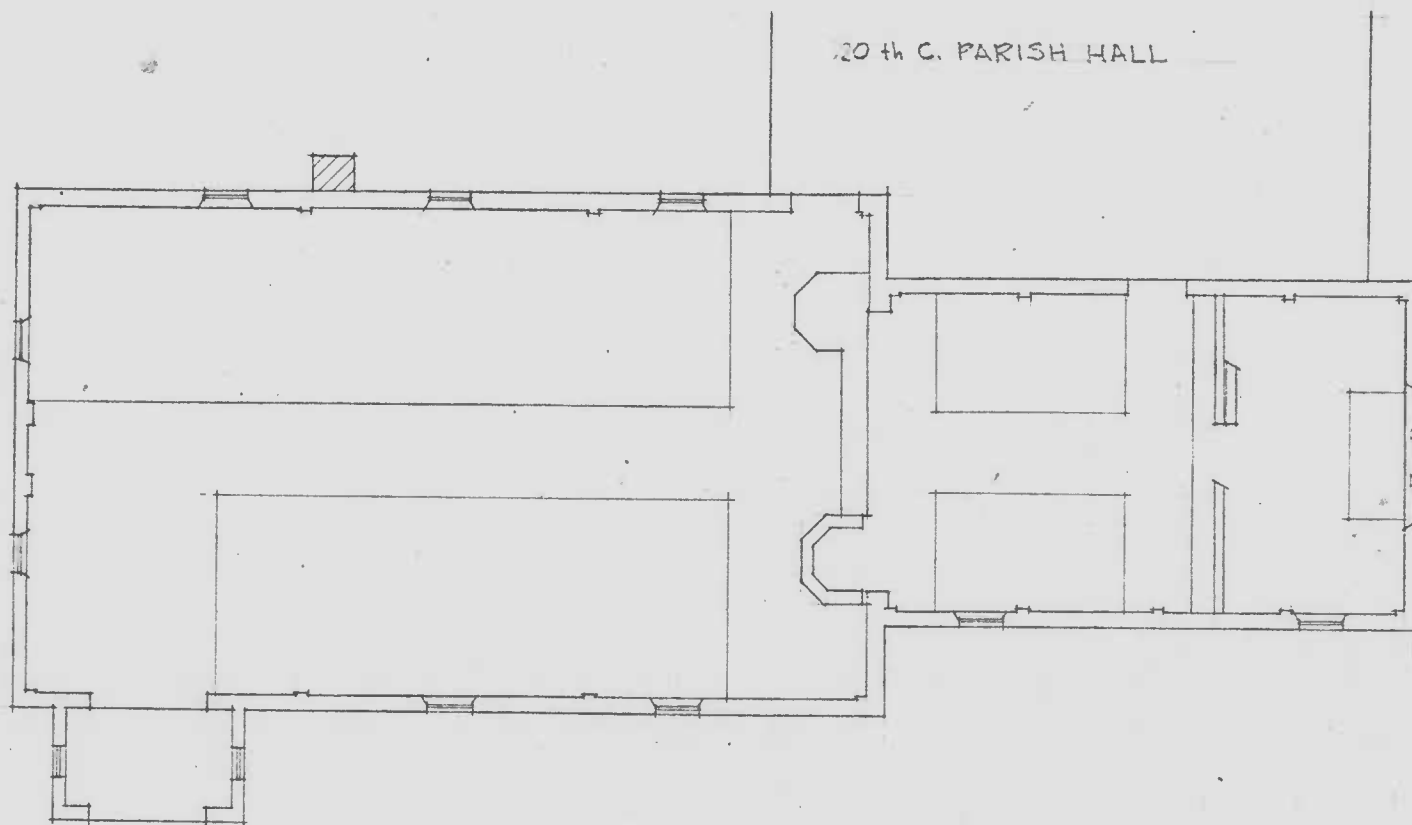
9.1 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Phillips, Paul W. Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County.

Privately printed, no date.

Preston, Dickson J., and James T. Woolon, Jr.

St. Luke's Parish. 1978.

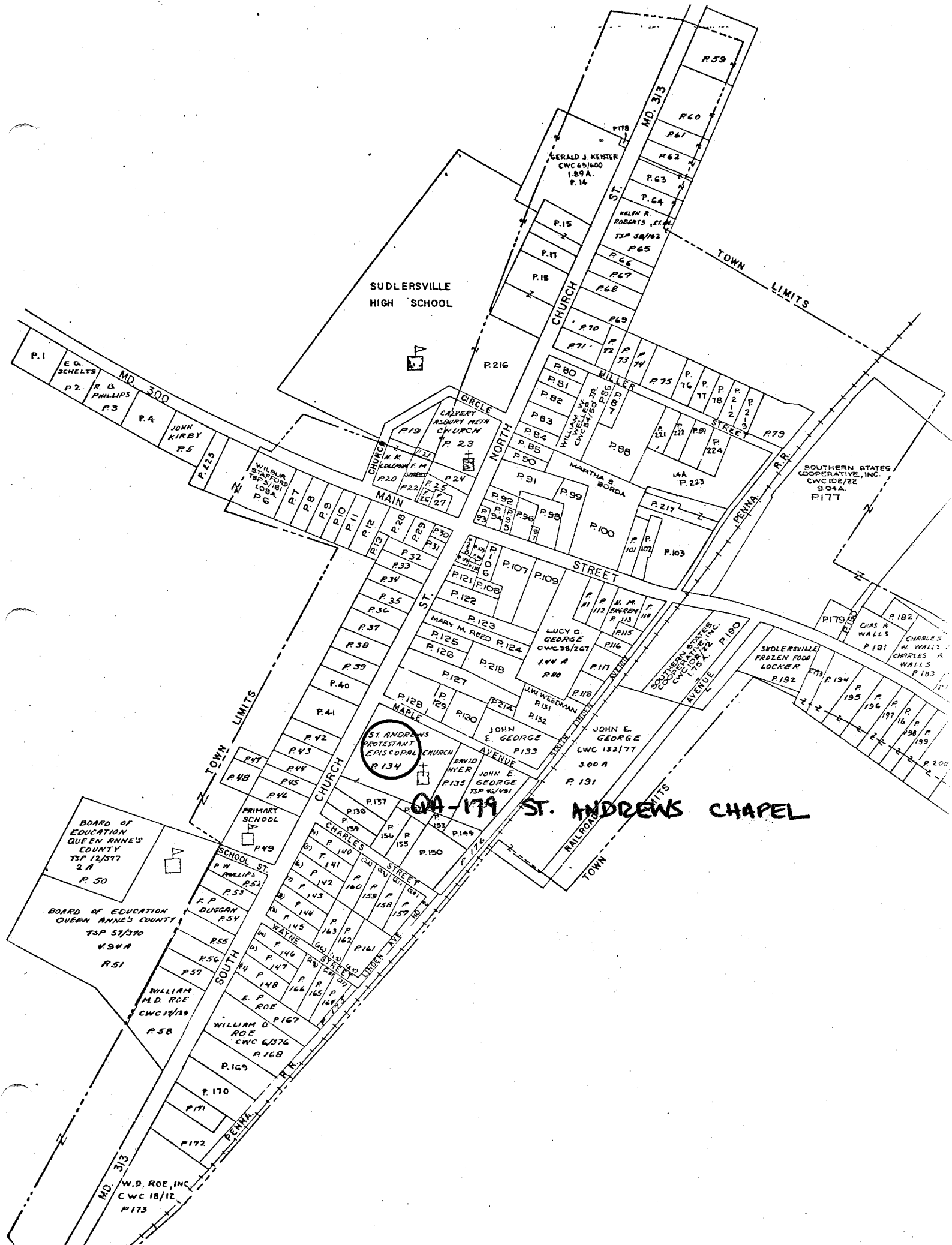


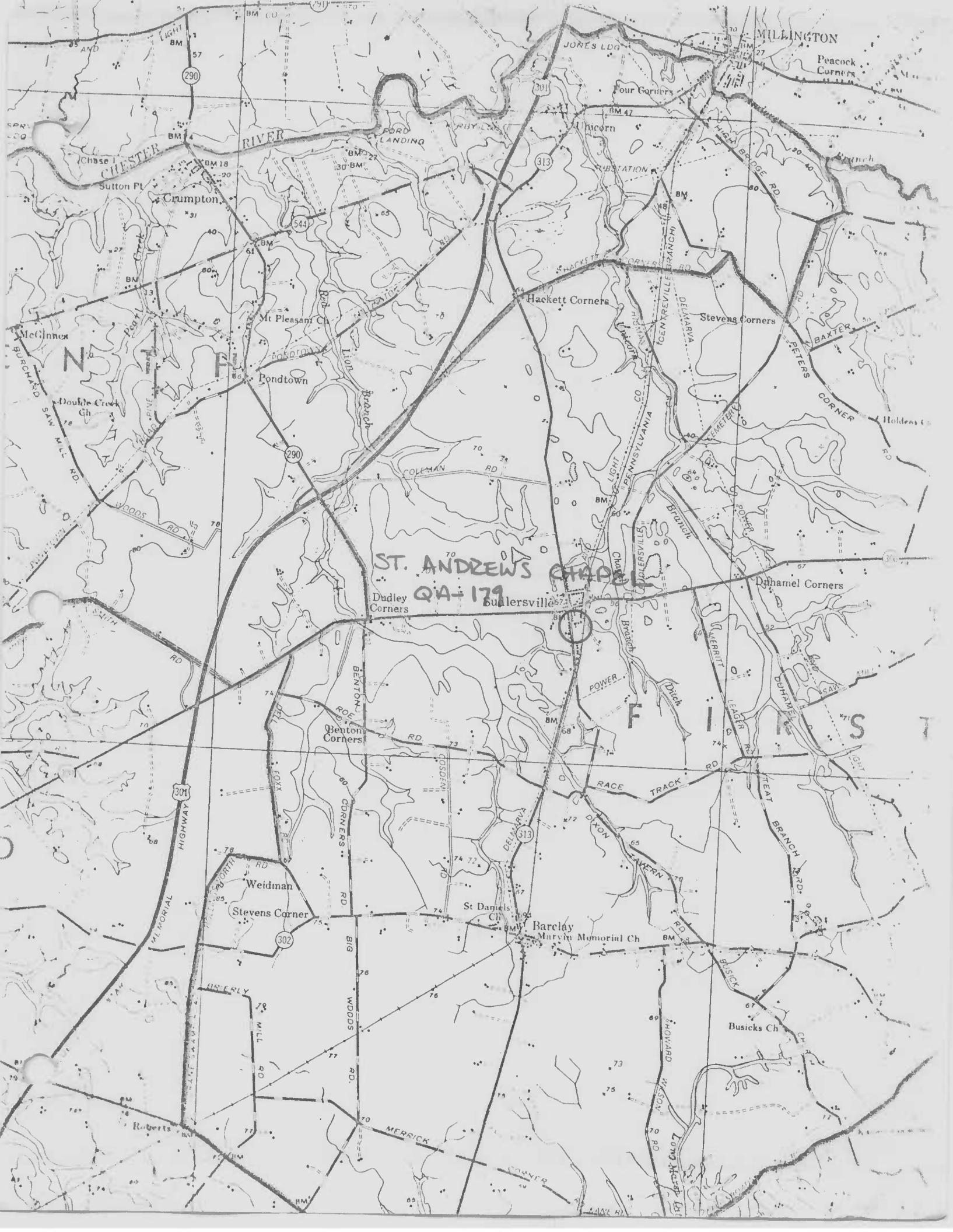
ORLANDO RIDOUT, V

QA-179

ST. ANDREWS CHAPEL
SUDLERSVILLE, MARYLAND

JANUARY 10, 1960.



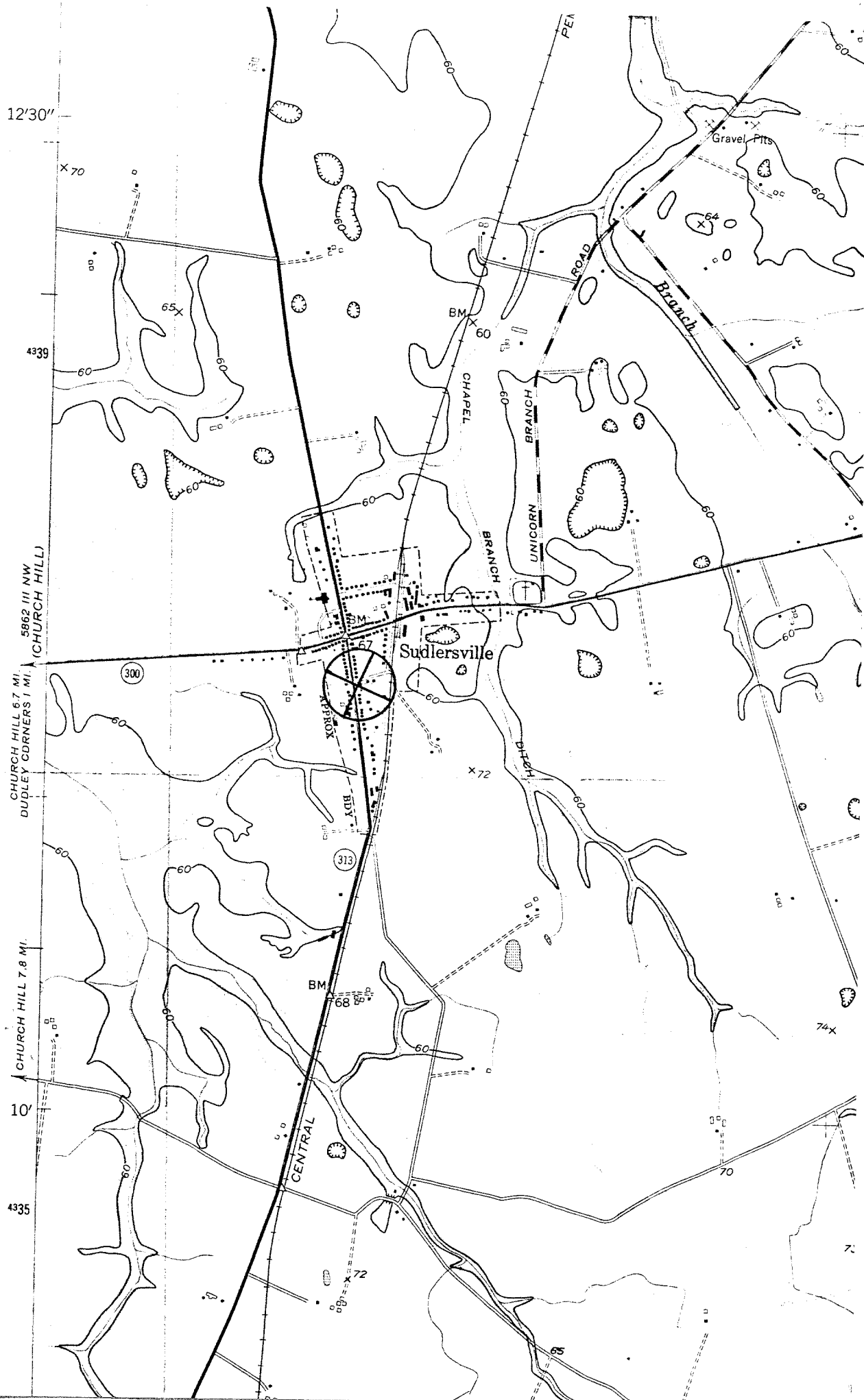


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ST. ANDREW'S
EPISCOPAL
CHAPEL

QUEEN ANNE'S
COUNTY, MD.

18-425860-
4337440



QA-179

St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT

